PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS

AN INTRODUCTION

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Victoria, British Columbia

October, 1987

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October, 1987

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS (MDRP)

TECHNICAL FOCUS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

COMPONENTS OF MINE PROJECT ANALYSIS

1. **Project Design**

   - To work towards a technically sound, and yet economically realistic, mine design with respect to employee safety, resource recovery, and environmental protection.

2. **Social Impact Assessment and Mitigation**

   - Impacts on local residents.
   - Manpower and training requirements.
   - Service requirements - schools, medical facilities, police, fire, etc.
   - Infrastructure development - roads, rail, port, transportation, housing, sewer and water, etc.

3. **Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation**

   - Effects on water supply, water quality, air quality, fish, wildlife, terrain, vegetation, soils, recreation and heritage resources.
   - Effects on the present (and potential) users of these resources.
   - Development of mitigation programs to manage identified impacts.

4. **Economic Analysis (Optional)**

- o Do project economics justify public sector funding support?
- o Are project benefits sufficient to outweigh major social or environmental impacts?

OVERALL GOAL OF MDRP

1. To facilitate and expedite sound, publicly-acceptable mining ventures in British Columbia by sponsoring and implementing a comprehensive, credible and widely understood procedure for project review and approval.

MDRP OBJECTIVES FOR MINE PROPONENTS

1. To provide proponents with "one window" on government for the purposes of project review and approval, embracing all levels of government.
2. To organize expeditious project reviews, based on effective coordination and custom-tailored government requests for project details and impact assessments.
3. To stage these requests so that they are set at a level of detail consistent with the company's own progress with project planning.
4. To ensure the consistent application of government policies and regulations to project reviews and approvals.

INFORMATION OBJECTIVES OF MDRP

1. To provide provincial Cabinet Ministers with information on both the costs and benefits of projects so that a reasoned approval-in-principle decision can be made.

2. To provide government agencies at the federal, provincial and local levels with information which is adequate to assess both the significance and acceptability of project proposals from their perspective, ensuring that, on a "need to know" basis, affected agencies participate fully in project review.

3. To provide non-governmental public interest groups and the public at large with information on project proposals.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES OF MDRP

1. To determine project manpower requirements and, for larger projects, sources of manpower supply, indirect (or "spin-off") job creation, and the total population impact of project development on affected communities.

2. To establish whether or not there is adequate community servicing available in the region of development to support any net population increase arising from project development.

3. To ensure, where identified service shortages must be met by local governments (either municipalities or regional districts), that adequate provision is made for the financing of service upgrading (with company participation, where appropriate).

4. To gauge the reaction of the public at large to project proposals.

ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES OF MDRP

1. To assess the impacts of mine developments on those resources which are not protected by strong legislation (wildlife and fish habitat, vegetation, aesthetics, and heritage sites), and to develop adequate protection and mitigation strategies where impacts are projected to occur.

2. To guide proponents towards the information required in support of the various permits and licences needed to construct and operate a mine, such as the waste management permits, water licences, reclamation permits and Chief Inspector's approval of the mine plan.

3. To ensure that all components of environmental impact assessments and the mitigation programs which are proposed in those assessments are integrated to the greatest extent practical with mine design and construction, and operating and abandonment practices.

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES OF MDRP

1. Where a company solicits public sector funding support for off-site infrastructure development, to ensure that the project is sufficiently viable to warrant this financial assistance, and provides an adequate return to the Province in terms of taxes, royalties and other benefits.

2. Where a major external environmental or socio-economic impact is projected, to ensure that the overall benefit-cost ratio is sufficiently positive that adequate financial resources will be available to manage the impact in question.

1987-10-20

OVERVIEW

October, 1987

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS (MDRP)

AN OVERVIEW

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1. What is the Mine Development Review Process?

- o A non-legislative (working policy) review procedure for new mining ventures, sponsored and administered by the Province of British Columbia.

2. To What Types of Mining Development does the MDRP Apply?

- o Normally only to coal mining and mining of hard-rock minerals (as defined in Section I of the Mineral Act).

- o More specifically:

  - to new mines (from the end of the exploration phase to the permit issuance/construction start-up phase);

  - to major expansions or major modifications of existing mines; and

  - to large pilot projects (i.e. bulk samples, trial cargos or test shipments above about 10,000 tonnes).

3. To What Types of Mining Development does the MDRP Not Apply?

- o Does not normally apply:
  - to placer mining; or

  - to sand and gravel operations; or

- to exploration for coal or hard-rock mineral resources; or

- to small pilot production ventures on coal or hard-rock mineral properties (below about 10,000 tonnes).

4. Historical Background

- The first official coordinated review process was established in March of 1976 when the Environment and Land Use Committee of the B.C. Cabinet (ELUC) released the Guidelines for Coal Development.

- The impetus was a proliferation of major coal development proposals in both the Southeast and Northeast Coal Blocks, which raised significant environmental, socio-economic and financial issues.

- Subsequently, the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources published a parallel procedures manual (in April of 1979) for hard-rock mineral mining (Procedures for Obtaining Approval of Metal Mine Development), and since 1980, this Ministry has been the lead agency for both review processes.

- In 1984, the ELUC approved some important changes to the review procedures.

- One major change was to combine the two processes, terming the new process the "Mine Development Review Process" (MDRP).

- A new procedures manual (Guidelines for Mine Development) is currently in preparation (as of October, 1987).

5. What are the MDRP's Basic Goals?

- To facilitate and expedite sound, publicly-acceptable mining ventures in British Columbia.

- To provide a comprehensive, credible and widely understood procedure for project review and approval.

- To ensure effective coordination and realistic staging of company/government contacts.

- To provide early notification of mining proposals to interested government agencies and non-governmental groups.

- To make possible early identification and acceptable management of potentially significant environmental, financial and community impacts.

- To ensure the systematic, consistent application of government policies, regulations and information requirements to projects in different parts of the Province.

6. What are the MDRP's More Specific Objectives?

- **Objectives for Mine Proponents**

  - to provide proponents with "one window" on government for the purposes of project review and approval, embracing all levels of government.

  - to organize expeditious project reviews, based on effective coordination and custom-tailored government requests for project details and impact assessments.

  - to stage these requests so that they are set at a level of detail consistent with the company's own progress with project planning.

  - to ensure the consistent application of government policies and regulations to project reviews and approvals.

- **Information Objectives**

  - to provide provincial Cabinet Ministers with information on both the costs and benefits of projects so that reasoned approval-in-principle decisions can be made.

  - to provide government agencies at the federal, provincial and local levels with information which is adequate to assess both the significance and acceptability of project proposals from their perspective, ensuring that, on a "need to know" basis, affected agencies participate fully in project review.

  - to provide non-governmental public interest groups and the public at large with information on project proposals.

o **Socio-Economic Objectives**

- to determine project manpower requirements and, for larger projects, sources of manpower supply, indirect (or "spin-off") job creation, and the total population impacts of project development on affected communities.

- to establish whether or not there is adequate community servicing available in the region of development to support any net population increase arising from project development.

- to ensure, where identified service shortages must be met by local governments (either municipalities or regional districts), that adequate provision is made for the financing of service upgrading (with company participation, where appropriate).

- to gauge the reaction of the public at large to project proposals.

o **Environmental Objectives**

- to assess the impacts of mine developments on those resources which are not protected by strong legislation (wildlife and fish habitat, vegetation, aesthetics, heritage sites), and to develop adequate protection and mitigation strategies where impacts are projected to occur.

- to guide proponents towards the information required in support of the various permits and licences needed to construct and operate a mine, such as the waste management permits, water licences, reclamation permits and Chief Inspector's approval of the mine plan.

- to ensure that all components of environmental impact assessments, and the mitigation programs which are proposed in these assessments, are integrated to the greatest extent practical into mine design and construction, and operating and abandonment practices.

o **Economic Objectives**

- where a company solicits public sector funding support for off-site infrastructure development, to ensure that the project is sufficiently viable to warrant this financial assistance, and will provide an adequate return to the Province in terms of taxes, royalties and other benefits.

- where a major external environmental or socio-economic impact is projected, to ensure that the overall benefit-cost ratio is sufficiently positive that adequate financial resources will be available to manage the impact in question.

7. What Problems are Encountered by the MDRP?

o The MDRP is not always completely successful in achieving its goals for various reasons.

o Mining companies, government agencies and the public have conflicting expectations of the review process, which range from:

- facilitation of economic development and efficiency of review; to

- technical soundness of project design, environmental protection and adequate social servicing; to

- the public's desire to be informed by, and involved in, the process.

o The review process provides "one window" on the policy environment and regulatory requirements for mine developments in B.C., but these are extremely complex, and exist independent of the review process "per se".

o Problems arise which may be beyond the direct control of the MDRP:

- difficulties in measuring and evaluating impacts;

- complexity of regulatory environment (as noted above);

- policy uncertainties and the modification of government policies, priorities and regulations through time;

- the intervention of other jurisdictions, such as the Federal Government or the U.S. Government;

- corporate constraints (very tight project development schedules, and marketing and/or financing difficulties).

8. **Who are the Main Actors in the MDRP?**

o **Developer (Mining Company)**

- approaches Steering Committee with conceptual proposal.

- provides information on request (in prospectus, Stage I and Stage II reports).

- is primarily responsible for providing the public with project-related information.

o **Lead Agency (Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources - MEMPR)**

- primary government contact agency for industry.

- chairs Mine Development Steering Committee, and advises it of project proposals.

- provides technical coordination and administrative support services for review process.

o **Mine Development Steering Committee (MDSC)**

- consists of five key Ministries (senior-level public servants):

  - Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Chairman);
  - Environment and Parks;
  - Municipal Affairs;
  - Transportation and Highways;
  - Economic Development.

- organizes liaison between company and review agencies.

- handles routine logistical coordination, and makes procedural decisions.

- consolidates agency information requests and review comments.

- reports to, and makes recommendations to, DM/CELU and ELUC.

- may grant approval-in-principle for the smaller, simpler, non-controversial projects, but must advise ELUC of its decisions in such cases.

o **Technical Working Committees (METC and SETC) - Optional**

- advisory to Steering Committee.

- use of committees is optional, and neither committee has been active recently.

- they are intended to streamline the relationship between Steering Committee and review agencies.

- when used, they assist in focussing key technical issues for the Steering Committee.

- they perform specialized technical analysis for the Steering Committee.

- technical and biophysical aspects are handled by the Mining and Environmental Technical Committee (METC).

- socio-economic aspects are handled by the Socio-Economic Technical Committee (SETC).

- assistance of these committees is most likely to be enlisted to address complex technical problems involving several agencies.

o **Provincial Review Ministries**

- liaise with companies both formally (through Steering committee) and informally (direct discussions).

- responsible for ensuring that mines are developed in a manner consistent with individual agency policy and technical requirements.

- grouped into two major areas of concern:

  - biophysical/technical/regulatory;
  - socio-economic/community/manpower.

- Ministry participation is of three types:

  - regulatory, resource management;
  - non-regulatory, natural resource management or social service delivery;
  - technical, advisory (non-managment).

- the current provincial Ministry participants in the MDRP are:
  - Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources*
  - Environment and Parks*
  - Agriculture and Fisheries*
  - Forests and Lands*
  - Transportation and Highways*
  - Tourism, Recreation and Culture (Heritage Conservation Branch)*
  - Municipal Affairs*
  - Advanced Education and Job Training
  - Economic Development*
  - Health*
  - Education
  - Attorney General (Court Services)
  - Social Services and Housing*
  - Intergovernmental Relations (Native Affairs)*

  (* regular and active review participants)

o **Federal Review Agencies**

- by working policy, they are involved in the provincial review process rather than organizing a separate review.

- concerned primarily with matters under federal jurisdiction (National Parks, anadromous fish, marine environments, Native Indian groups, trans-provincial and international issues, etc.).

- the current federal participants in the MDRP are:

  - Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
  - Environment Canada*
  - Fisheries and Oceans Canada*
  - Indian and Northern Affairs Canada*
  - Health and Welfare Canada

  (* regular review participants)

- access to the review process by Indian groups is arranged through Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

- some Indian groups actively review submissions.

o **Local Governments**

- access to the review process by municipal councils and regional district boards is arranged through the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

- some local governments actively review submissions, but degree of involvement is highly variable.

o **General Public and Interest Groups**

- mine proponents are primarily responsible for public consultations.

- all formal submissions to the Steering Committee are public documents.

- government review comments are in the public domain after the approval-in-principle decision and Cabinet briefing.

- public hearings are possible, but government-sponsored public involvement (such as a hearing) is seldom considered necessary by Cabinet.

- however, public interest groups or the public at large may make representations to the ELUC or the MDSC.

o **Deputy Ministers' Committee on Environment and Land Use (DM/CELU)**

- consists of the Deputy Ministers of the Ministers on ELUC.

- screens all Steering Committee briefs and recommendations to the ELUC.

- may decide major policy or technical questions.

o **Environment and Land Use Committee (ELUC)**

- the sponsor of the MDRP and final decisionmaking authority.

- a Cabinet committee, consisting of the Ministers of:

  - Environment and Parks (Chairman);
  - Forests and Lands;
  - Agriculture and Fisheries;
  - Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources;
  - Municipal Affairs;
  - Transportation and Highways;
  - Economic Development;
  - Tourism, Recreation and Culture.

- responsible for resolution of major policy and technical issues.

- grants approval-in-principle for many projects, notably the larger, or more complex, or more controversial projects.

9. What General Topics are Addressed in MDRP Submissions?

o **Project Description**

- proponent provides project particulars at appropriate levels of detail, depending on review stage.

- mining plan:

  - geological data (reserves/resources);
  - pits/shafts, waste dumps, stockpiles;
  - milling/preparation process, tailings disposal;
  - plans for reclamation, waste management, water management.

- ancillary developments:

  - access (road, rail);
  - power supply (transmission line, on-site generation);
  - port facilities;
  - workforce housing (camps, off-site housing in local community, new town, etc.).

- review of alternatives for various project components.

- tentative development schedule.

o **Impact Assessment**

- potential environmental and socio-economic impacts.

- identification of measures to manage impacts to reduce them to acceptable levels.

o **Regulatory Requirements**

- permit applications and related information requirements.

10. What are the Specific Technical Focusses of MDRP Submissions?

o **Project Design**

- to work towards a technically sound, and yet economically realistic, mine design with respect to employee safety, resource recovery, and environmental protection.

o **Social Impact Assessment and Mitigation**

- impacts on local residents.
- manpower and training requirements.
- service requirements - schools, medical facilities, police, fire, etc.
- infrastructure development - roads, rail, port, transporta-tion, housing, sewer and water, etc.

o **Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation**

- effects on water supply, water quality, air quality, fish, wildlife, terrain, vegetation, soils, recreation and heritage resources.
- effects on the present (and potential) users of these resources.
- development of mitigation programs to manage identified impacts.

o **Economic Analysis (Optional)**

- do project economics justify public sector funding support?
- are project benefits sufficient to outweigh major social or environmental impacts?

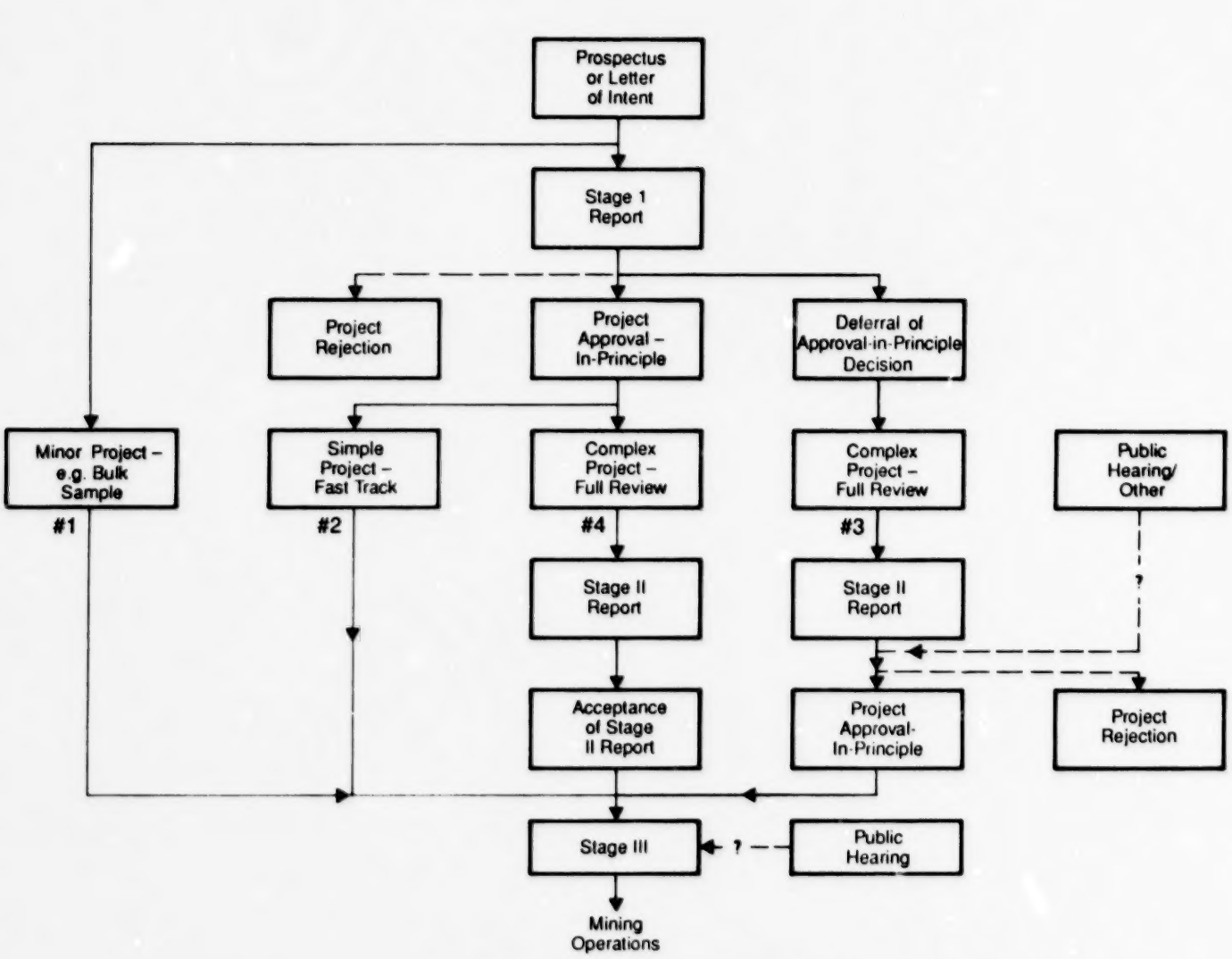
11. **How is the MDRP Staged?**

- See Attached chart

o **Prospectus**

- solicited from companies on the basis of a standard information checklist.
- intent is to determine, based on prospectus, whether or not MDRP should be applied to project.
- contains conceptual mine project description.

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS
ALTERNATIVE REVIEW TRACKS



- government agencies review prospectus and, if MDRP is to be applied, provide terms of reference for a Stage I report.

- for very minor projects, such as bulk samples, Stages I and II may be waived and the project then proceeds directly to Stage III (permitting) - Review Track #1.

o **Stage I Report**

- solicited from companies on the basis of custom-tailored terms of reference, and focussd on government concerns.

- contains preliminary project description and preliminary impact assessment.

- focusses on issue identification and resolution.

- approval-in-principle decision is made at end of Stage I review.

- approval-in-principle is granted at the end of Stage I unless major policy or technical issues remain outstanding.

- if granted at the end of Stage I, the project may then follow two review tracks:

    - Stage II waived, project enters Stage III - Review Track #2;
    - Stage II report required before project enters Stage III - Review Track #4.

o **Stage II Report (Optional)**

- solicited from companies on the basis of custom-tailored terms of reference, and focussed on major remaining government concerns.

- may be required if a major impact potential is recognized.

- may be required even if approval-in-principle is granted at the end of Stage I - Review Track #4.

- contains a detailed description of project components which continue to raise impact concerns, an assessment of these concerns, and appropriate impact management proposals.

- if the approval-in-principle decision is deferred at end of Stage I, the decision is taken at end of Stage II - Review Track #3.

o **Stage III (The Licencing Stage)**

- applications are received from companies for all forms of licence, permit, certificate and other necessary approvals.

- applications received prior to Stage III may be partially processed, but permits will not be issued until Stage III.

- non-regulatory conditions to approval-in-principle may have to be satisfied at this stage.

o The four review tracks are numbered on the attached chart.

12. What is Approval-in-Principle?

o Expression of conditional political endorsement by Provincial Cabinet.

o Expression of conditional technical support by government review agencies, subject to ability to comply with permitting requirements.

o Not issued until:

- all major policy issues are resolved;

- all major technical issues are known to be resolvable by economically affordable means.

o Individual permits, licences, certificates or other forms of legal approval will not be issued prior to approval-in-principle.

o approval-in-principle is often issued by the ELUC, but may be issued by the MDSC.

1987-10-20

PROSPECTUS
GUIDE

October, 1987

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS (MDRP)

GUIDE TO THE

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF A

PROSPECTUS OR LETTER OF INTENT

INTRODUCTION

In order for the Mine Development Steering Committee to determine whether or not a proposed mining venture should be subject to the Mine Development Review Process, the proponent mining company is required to file a brief prospectus or letter of intent with the Steering Committee.

APPLICABILITY (Classes of Mining Activity to which MDRP Applies)

A prospectus or letter of intent is required by the Mine Development Steering Committee for all full-scale coal or hard-rock mineral mining projects, and also for coal or hard-rock mineral pilot production projects where the total ore to be mined and/or milled exceeds 10,000 tonnes. Hard-rock minerals are those substances defined as "minerals" in Section 1 of the Mineral Act.

For pilot projects where the total of coal or ore to be mined and/or milled is less than 10,000 tonnes, application to government for approval should be made by means of a Notice of Work/Reclamation form, filed with the local Inspector of Mines/Resident Engineer, Engineering and Inspection Branch, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. While most such applications will be handled by routine permitting processes, in the few cases where significant environmental issues are raised, the Branch may refer applications to the Mine Development Steering Committee, which may then request some further prospectus-level documentation before deciding whether or not to apply the Mine Development Review Process to the proposals.

CONTENT

As relevant (this should be obvious to the proponent), the following topics should be briefly addressed in the prospectus or letter of intent:

- o property history, past development;
- o geology and reserves;
- o any proposed pilot mining or ore processing;
- o proposed daily and annual production levels and mine life at full production;
- o pits/underground workings (location, design, etc.), if extraction is intended;
- o waste dumps (location, size, etc.);
- o stockpiles (both on-site and off-site);
- o milling and tailings systems (including flow sheets, if available);
- o power supply (transmission line or on-site generation);
- o any other on-site facilities;
- o property access (air, road, rail);
- o product haulage system (routing, etc.);
- o shipping facilities (if any);
- o size and source of workforce;
- o housing of workforce (camp, local community(ies), etc.);
- o proposed development timetable;
- o appropriate accompanying maps, preferably including cadastral information which helps with site location relative to administrative boundaries, etc.;
- o a brief review of likely environmental impact issues; and
- o a brief review of likely socio-economic impact issues.

In addition to addressing the above list of topics, the prospectus should include a completed "Fact Sheet" (see attached blank), if possible. This sheet can then be readily circulated by the Steering Committee to interested parties without the rest of the prospectus where this is appropriate.

A prospectus or letter of intent should not be an onerous reporting requirement, and should take no more than a few days to compile. The document should be filed as soon as a preliminary mining concept is formulated. However, if more detailed information already exists (e.g. process flow charts, large-scale on-site mapping, etc.), inclusion will likely facilitate approvals.

PROCEDURE FOR FILING DOCUMENT

The Mine Development Steering Committee will normally require 50 copies of the prospectus or letter of intent in the case of full-scale operations. If there are detailed fold-out drawings, these need accompany only 35 of the 50 copies. For pilot production projects, these numbers are negotiable, and may be significantly reduced.

Copies should be forwarded to:

Raymond L. Crook, Chairman
Mine Development Steering Committee
c/o Mineral Policy and Evaluation Branch
Mineral Resources Division
Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

Telephone: (604) 356-2230

If courier service is used, rather than mail, the street address is:

Room 122
Second Floor, West Wing
525 Superior Street
Victoria, British Columbia

REVIEW OF DOCUMENT

When the document is received, the Steering Committee will try to determine as quickly as possible whether it will apply or waive the Mine Development Review Process. If waived, the project will be handled as a routine permitting matter, with proponents working in one-to-one relationships with individual permitting agencies.

If the review process is not waived, a Stage I submission will be required, based on custom-tailored terms of reference which the Steering Committee will provide. The submission would be expected to focus on environmental and/or socio-economic

impact concerns raised by the government agencies and non-governmental groups which participate in project reviews. The attached flowchart depicts the various review tracks of the Mine Development Review Process.

Unless project circumstances are such that the Steering Committee can make a simple decision to waive the review process at the very outset, as in the case of most pilot projects, it may be necessary to wait until the review agencies comment on the prospectus before making a final decision. This may take up to 8 or 10 weeks.

PUBLIC STATUS OF DOCUMENT

The prospectus or letter of intent is considered a public document, and proponents are expected to forward copies directly to:

- o local governments (municipal councils or regional district boards) in the local region of development;
- o local Native Indian groups which may be interested in, or potentially affected by, development;
- o public interest groups which may be specified by the Steering Committee; and
- o local public libraries, in keeping with the provincial policy of providing reasonable access to mining company submissions for people in the local region of development.

The normal procedure is that, in its letter acknowledging receipt of the prospectus or letter of intent, the Steering Committee will request that the proponent send copies to specific local governments, Native Indian groups and public libraries. For the local governments and Native Indian groups, contact names and addresses will be identified in the Steering Committee's letter.

Copies needed for public distribution are in addition to the fifty (50) copies which are sent to the Steering Committee for circulation to provincial and federal review agencies. Thus, total copy requirements may exceed sixty (60), or even seventy (70), for those very large mining projects which may affect a wide area. For some very small/minor projects, such as pilot projects, the requirements for public circulation may be waived at the Steering Committee's discretion.

PRIOR DISCUSSIONS

Where feasible, proponents are advised to contact and meet with Steering Committee representatives before filing a prospectus or letter of intent. The primary initial contact for discussions is the Steering Committee's Chairman.

1987-10-20

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS
PROJECT FACT SHEET

CORPORATE DATA:

PROJECT NAME:

COMPANY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

CONTACT/TITLE:

PROJECT DETAILS:

PROJECT LOCATION:

ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST (Include Dedicated Off-site Infrastructure):

MINERALS (Types to be Mined)

MINE SYSTEM (Open Pit or Underground):

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION (Daily or Annual Mill/Plant Throughput):

PROCESS PLANT/MILL (Type of Process, if Known):

PROPOSED MINE LIFE (Years):

MINERAL RESERVES/RESOURCES:

RESERVES/RESOURCES (Tonnes in each Category):

AVERAGE GRADE OF ORE (Each Mineral Commodity):

CUT-OFF GRADE:

POTENTIAL FOR ADDITIONAL RESERVES:

ACCESS/TRANSPORTATION:

ROAD (Preference and Alternates):

RAIL (Routing):

AIR ACCESS (Origin and Destination Points):

SHIPPING (Preferred Port Facilities, Alternates):

POWER SUPPLY:

REQUIREMENTS:

SUPPLY ALTERNATIVES:

WORKFORCE INFORMATION:

TOTAL OPERATIONAL WORKFORCE (Annual Average at Full Production):

HOUSING OPTIONS (Camp, Neighbouring Communities, New Town):

CONSTRUCTION WORKFORCE (Man-years):

CONSTRUCTION CAMP (Size):

WORKFORCE ROTATION (Weeks on/off):

INDIRECT/INDUCED EMPLOYMENT (Estimates, if available):

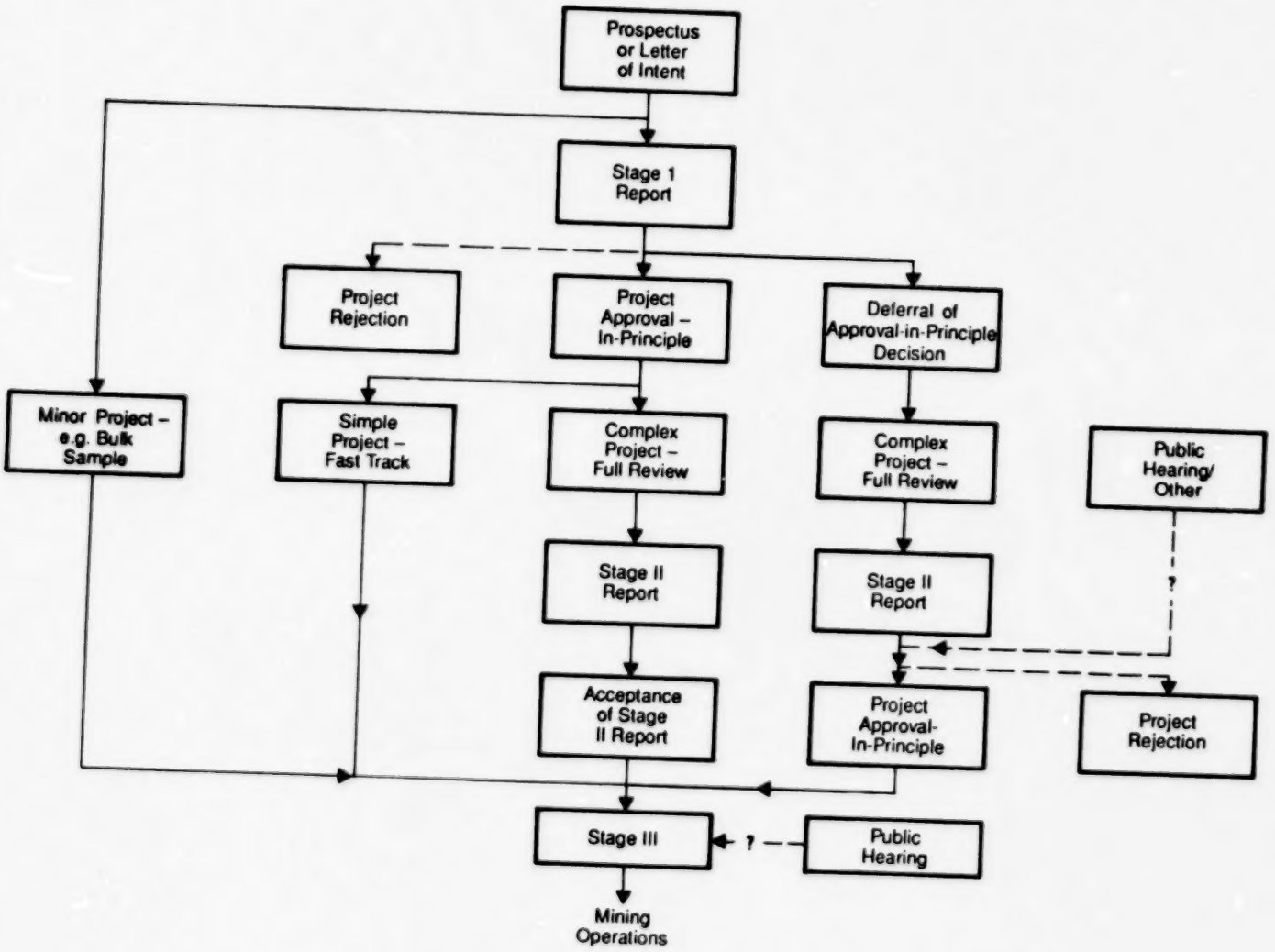
DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE:

STAGE I SUBMISSION FILED (Month/Year):

SITE CONSTRUCTION STARTUP (Quarter/Year):

PRODUCTION STARTUP (Quarter/Year):

MINE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCESS
FLOWCHART



COMMITTEE WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED AT EACH STAGE

Mine Development Steering Committee

Mine Development Steering Committee

MDSC) Depends if DM/CELU) simple or ELUC) complex project

MDSC) Depends if DM/CELU) simple or ELUC) complex project

Mine Development Steering Committee

DM/CELU and ELUC

Regulatory Agencies

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, telephone either Raymond L. Crook (Chairman, Victoria (604)356-2230) or Norman Ringstad, Secretary, Victoria (604)356-2229) of the Mine Development Steering Committee, or write to:

Raymond L. Crook
Chairman
Mine Development Steering Committee
c/o Mineral Policy & Evaluation Branch
Mineral Resources Division
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4